

SACRAMENTO DAILY RECORD-UNION.

VOLUME LI.—NO. 50.

HALE BROS. & CO.

SILK GLOVES, LISLE GLOVES, COTTON GLOVES,

—AND A FULL LINE OF—

SILK MITTS,

At a variety of prices, have been lately added to our assortment.
The quality of these goods speak for themselves, while
the Styles are New and Novel.

WE HAVE ADDED TO OUR STOCK OF

PARASOLS

Some very radical styles in the way of square shapes. These goods are of the very latest designs, and range in price from \$6 to \$20.

This lot, together with those already on hand, make an assortment which is well worth your time to look over, for you are sure to find styles that have never before been opened in this city. Delay not, for now is your best time.

IN HOSIERY,

We have this week opened some Fifty Different Designs, comprising a variety of qualities seldom seen outside of San Francisco on this coast. Our prices you will at all times find are as low as is consistent with good sound business principles.

LACES!

Our stock of LACES, we do firmly believe, comprises the largest line in this city, while the designs none will question but what they are the latest.

SHOES!

We keep the make of the best manufacturers, in all widths and all sizes, at a variety of prices not often found in any retail store of this city. You will consult your own interests by looking over our stock before making purchases.

HATS!

We now have in stock more than double the assortment we have ever before carried. The prices and qualities are varied and extensive, while the styles are numerous.

NECKWEAR.

In desirables Neckwear we have of late opened many new and very desirable shapes and patterns. These goods are bought direct from first hands, and the prices placed upon them can but prove entirely satisfactory.

COUNTRY ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT AND CAREFUL ATTENTION.

HALE BROS. & CO.,

Nos. 829, 831, 833, 835 K street, and 1026 Ninth street, Sacramento.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO HOUSEKEEPERS!

COMMENCING

Monday, April 14, 1884,

And continuing for TEN DAYS ONLY, we will sell at and below COST all the Stock of the old firm of GEO. W. HANCOCK & CO., in order to make room for our immense Stock en route. Among the many useful articles to be sold BELOW COST, we mention:

100 Dozen Goblets, at 60c. per dozen.
100 Dozen Tumblers, at 40c. per dozen.
100 Dozen Glass Sets (consisting of Service Bowl, Cream Pitcher, Butter Dish and Spoon Holder, at 35c. per set).
Dinner Plates, at 25c. per set.
Handed Teas, at 50c. per set.
Library Lamps (all complete, 14-in. Shades, Burner and Chimney, at \$2.50).
Dinner Sets (Best Ironstone China, complete for 12 persons, only \$9.

Remember this sale only continues for TEN DAYS, and everything must go in that time regardless of cost.

All goods delivered to any part of city free of charge.

Call early and get your choice. Store opens at 7 o'clock A. M. Closes at 9 o'clock P. M.

REMEMBER THE PLACE.

CHINA HALL,
No. 629 J street, Sacramento.

appt-pm

FOR SALE:

1 Hall's Money Safe,
1 Warehouse Scales,
2 Spring Wagons,
1 Buggy,
1 Letter Press.

KILGORE & TRACY,
GROCERS AND PRODUCE DEALERS,
N. W. Cor. Tenth and K streets, Sacramento.

10a-1pm

FRANK GRISWOLD,
—DEALER IN—

GROCERIES and PROVISIONS!

(Formerly with J. LAMBERT & CO.) is now to be found at the

NORTHEAST CORNER TENTH AND J STREETS.

11a-1pm

When he invites his many friends to call and see him.

Wendell Phillips' Memorial Services.

BOSTON, April 18th.—The Wendell Phillips' memorial services at Tremont Temple were a more notable audience than any similar service in Boston. The demand for admission was many times the standing capacity of the hall. The assembly comprised many of the fellow-workers of the deceased orator, besides a distinguished gathering of ladies and gentlemen from all walks of life.

AMONG these present were members of the City Council and heads of departments, several ex-Mayors, Governor Robinson and staff, the Governor's Council, Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, Municipal Courts, and various United States Government officials, and Judges of Federal Courts.

HOME HAPPENINGS.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF POLITICAL NEWS.

Executions for Murder—Shocking Tragedy in Maryland—Congressional Proceedings.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

United States Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 18th.—Sherman, from the Committee on Library, reported the bill for a newspaper company, and the bill was referred to the Committee on the Calendar. Also from the same committee, adversely, a joint resolution providing for the erection of a bronze equestrian statue to Simon Bolivar. Indefinitely postponed.

The bankruptcy bill was taken up, but was not referred to the Committee on the Calendar.

Representatives—Memory of deceased were deputed to Morgan, Gibson, Jones of Florida, and Pugh.

Adjourned to Monday.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, April 18th.—On motion of McMillan, the bill limiting to two years the time within which prosecutions may be instituted against persons charged with violation of the revenue laws, was taken up.

White (Kentucky) took advantage of the brief debate on the bill to criticise the action of the Springer Committee in stopping the investigation of the charges against Governor Murray. The man under investigation had said he was not guilty, and had called on James to speak for him. The Speaker called to testify to his good character. Thereupon the investigation ceased, and not only that, but the committee had proposed to investigate his (White's) character.

Miller of Pennsylvania called the gentleman on the hill to his office to speak for him, and said he was not guilty, and had called on James to speak for him. The Speaker had been endeavoring to defend the rights of the poorest people in his State, the Speaker had been endeavoring to get bills through Congress for the largest whisky monopoly in Kentucky.

Miller demanded that these words be taken down as unparliamentary.

The Speaker thought the remarks of the gentleman were not relevant to the bill.

White said the gentleman was that he had been endeavoring to defend the rights of the poorest people in his State, the Speaker had been endeavoring to get bills through Congress for the largest whisky monopoly in Kentucky.

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OUR LONDON LETTER.

STATISTICS AS TO COST OF MAINTAINING A MONARCHY.

Income of the Royal Family and Nobility—Iniquitous Taxation—Statistical Exhibits.

LONDON, 20, March, 1884.

Figures are supposed generally to make rather dry reading. But all depends upon the subject. I never heard of a woman who was not glad to be told the price of her neighbor's bonnet, and I do not think there are many citizens of our glorious Republic who will object to being told how much it costs to run a first-class monarchy. My statistics will have at least one merit. They are collected from the best sources, and your readers may rely implicitly upon their correctness. We will begin with the Queen and her family, first intimating that one pound (£) in English money is equal to about five dollars, so that when there is a curiosity to know how much is represented in our currency, the amounts given have only to be multiplied by that figure and the transformation is effected at once. For instance, £500 would be \$2,500; £10,000, \$50,000; £1,000,000, \$500,000.

INCOME OF QUEEN AND FAMILY.

The annual allowance to her Majesty's privy purse is £60,000. Her household expenses are £305,760. The yearly expenditures upon horses and other royal residences, £269,354. For the use of the Duke of Lancaster she gets £45,000; the royal yacht and naval charges amount to £40,775; the maintenance of royal escort and military charges is £28,793. Other items swell the annual total of payments on account of the sovereign to £619,379. The payments to the Queen's children are as follows: The Princess Royal (Crown Princess of Germany) gets £8,000 a year. At her marriage a special grant of £40,000 was made. The Prince of Wales gets from the country annually about £120,000. The Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Connaught and the Duke of Albany each about £20,000 each. Helena (Princess Christian) and Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) receive a yearly allowance of £6,000 each. Other connections of the reigning family who are in receipt of handsome stipends from the funds of Great Britain are the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, Princess Augusta (Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz), the Princess of Teck, Princess Frederica (Baroness Pawlowenborg); her Majesty's cousin, Prince Edward of Saxe-Altenburg, and two nephews, Prince Leiningen, and Count Gleichen. The grand total of twenty-eight persons in connection with the royal family is £880,979. In addition to this, the Queen has granted pensions during the forty-five years of her reign, which, up to the present time, have taken out of the treasury of the nation £712,640. The Queen, it should also be remembered, is exempt from income tax. She at one time, through Sir Robert Peel, then Prime Minister, expressed to Parliament her voluntary determination to stand on a level with her subjects in this matter, and the announcement was received with loud and prolonged cheering. That was forty-two years ago, when she was young and impulsive, and the promise, if kept at all, was honored for only a short time.

POCKET-STUFFING BY THE ARISTOCRACY. No inconsiderable amount of the country's revenue finds its way into the pockets of the aristocracy. Twenty-eight Dukos and their relations have held 1,013 offices in the last 32 years, and for services rendered have received the sum of £1,000,000 at the time of £7,600,000. The families of 32 Marquises have held 1,232 offices in that time, in all £28,955,550, while Earls have in the same period gobbed up, personally and through their relatives, 5,933 offices, and pocketed the sum of £48,181,202; making a total of £96,247,242, with the families of Viscounts and Barons still to be heard from. Of this sum the Atholes have received £417,750; the Beaumonts, £50,600; the Bedfords, £55,200; the Marlboroughs, £63,250; the Grattons, £111,850, and the Echmonds £1,600,500. All this in thirty-two years. The first Duke of Grafton was a right-wing Whig, and the second was also the first Duke of Richmond. The relation to the "Merry Monarch" brought these families not only title, but vast hereditary pensions, which are included in the above amounts. To give the exact figures and to put the matter plainly, the people of England have had to pay the Graftons £740,000, and the Richmonds £1,262,000, in thirty-two years, only because their original ancestor enjoyed the distinguished privilege of being

THE MISTRESS OF AN ENGLISH KING. Who has been in his grave two hundred years, and this sum is but a fraction of the total amount they have received. The pensions, moreover, are to go on till the crack of doom. For pensions and gratuities connected with the different departments of the Government, more execrable than the above, still exceedingly burdensome to the Treasury, the country is now paying £13,552,000 a year. The salaries of Cabinet Ministers, £10,000; First Lord of the Treasury (Premier), Chancellor of the Exchequer, Secretaries of Home, Foreign, Colonial, War and Indian Departments, £5,000; First Lord of the Admiralty, £4,500; five others, £2,000 each.

INQUISITORY METHODS OF TAXATION. The total income of the Government last year was £89,280,438, the expenditure falling below that sum in the amount of £27,652. Most of this money comes from the earnings of the trading and industrial classes. The anomalies of the English system of taxation are very glaring. The lands of the rich pay but one million a year in land tax, while the pipe and pot of the lazier live in customs and excise duties about thirty millions. The estates bequeathed by the rich at death pay no probate and little or no tax, but the savings of the frugal in the lower and middle classes are taxed in those various directions to the tune of six and one-half millions a year. These shameful inequalities are the result of that wretched system of Parliamentary representation which has kept both branches of the National Legislature under the control of a pampered aristocracy—an evil which still continues, for to suppose for a moment that the House of Commons, which is called "The People's Chamber," is at all worthy of that name, would be one of the wildest conclusions an ignorant person could possibly reach.

COMPOSITION OF THE "COMMONS."

I have before me a table in which this branch of the Legislature is dissected. The summaries are as follows, many members, of course, being classed in two or three of the different categories: Connected by birth or marriage with the aristocracy, 272; army and navy, 168; landed interests, 345; men of wealth, 145; great and noble, 277; law interests, 16; banking and brokers, 25; official interests, those who hold or have held positions under the Government, 113; railway interests, 113; trading, commercial and manufacturing interests, 155; labor, 2. Thus of the 639 members of the House of Commons, only about one-fifth can be said to be truly representative of the industrial portion of the community, the other four-fifths, made up largely of persons connected with the peers, being personally interested in maintaining the abuses and inequalities which exist. It

is obvious, therefore, that before any radical reform can be expected, a totally different order of men must be interested with the law-making power. In accomplishing the last-named transformation much will be required from the pending franchise measure which proposes to admit two million of the working classes of the country to the Parliamentary vote. Another measure favorable to the same result is the corrupt practices bill, passed last session, whose provisions will greatly reduce the cost of Parliamentary elections.

INTERESTING MONETARY EXHIBIT.

The aggregate income of Great Britain during the present century amounts to £5,344,239,710, and the expenditure has exceeded that amount by the sum of £163,209,593. Three-fifths of the money received comes from commercial exports, and, on this basis, four-fifths of the exports were either for war preparation, for foreign trade and preparation for war. That is, to every pound of income, the trade and commerce of the country contributed 12s. 1d., whilst of every pound of expenditure, £6s. 3d. was applied in maintaining the nation's military prestige, leaving, for all other purposes, only 3s. 8d. in the pound. The war expenses of the country last year were £31,420,754. For the information of those who may desire to know how England compares with other European nations along the lines indicated in this letter, I have prepared the following table, based upon the estimates of the several nations for the year 1881:

Nationality.	Popul.	Total Revenue	Revenue from	War Expt.
Anglo-Saxons	38,065,000	£67,000,000	£16,320,953	£6,344,239,710
France	32,000,000	£51,156,715	£11,500,000	£6,320,953
Germany	32,000,000	£50,856,656	£11,500,000	£6,320,953
Italy	26,000,000	£38,800,000	£11,500,000	£6,320,953
Great Britain and Ire.	35,000,000	£49,172,000	£12,000,000	£6,344,239,710
Spain	26,000,000	£19,200,000	£11,500,000	£6,320,953
Austria	26,000,000	£19,200,000	£11,500,000	£6,320,953
Holland	26,000,000	£19,200,000	£11,500,000	£6,320,953
Belgium	26,000,000	£19,200,000	£11,500,000	£6,320,953
Portugal	26,000,000	£19,200,000	£11,500,000	£6,320,953
Russia	36,000,000	£88,700,000	£19,200,000	£6,320,953
Switzerland	26,000,000	£19,200,000	£11,500,000	£6,320,953
Turkey	36,000,000	£19,200,000	£11,500,000	£6,320,953

In this table the £36,000 paid to the President of France, in 1880, against £898,502 swallowed up annually by the royal family of England, makes a very favorable showing for a republican form of government. But the modest £10,000 paid to the American President puts the contrast in a still stronger light, although England, it should be noted, is a model of economy in this matter compared with Germany, Russia and Turkey. Little Sweden, with its population of 4,500,000, has an annual revenue of a little over £4,000,000, allowing its royal family to pocket a yearly sum of £1,250,000. In the most glaring instance of national idleness the world-to-day is permitted to behold. Switzerland, with its Presidential stipend of only £900 (£3,000), shows up beautifully in this list. I will close with a few.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Last year there were 769,296 registered paupers in England and Wales—190,386 in the infirmaries, here called unions and workhouses and the others in regular receipt of outdoor relief. Of the total number, 105,357 are reported as able-bodied. These paupers are kept from starvation by a household rate, the total proceeds of which amounted last year to £8,250,000. The convictions for crime in the United Kingdom for 1882 were 15,898, distributed as follows: England and Wales, 11,699; Scotland, 1,944; Ireland, 2,255. In the year 1844, with a much smaller population, the total was 12,000. The diminution has been indicated. The total number of persons taken before the magistrates for drunkenness in 1881 was 281,154 England and Wales, 174,481; Scotland, 28,500; Ireland, 78,573. The working population of the country is divided as follows, each division embracing a fair proportion of females: Professional, 481,957; domestic, 1,367,782; agricultural, 2,010,404; commercial, 63,710; industrial, 5,184,204. In 1881 there were 1,096 persons killed and 4,571 injured by railway accidents in England. The same year 972 British ships were wrecked, resulting in the loss of 3,187 lives, which reminds me that if I should succeed in compressing any more figures within the limits of this letter my reputation as a correspondent might be wrecked. H. T.

A TALE OF TEN TRAVELEERS.

Ten weary, footsore travelers, All in a wretched plight, Sought a bed, a roof, a wide inn One dark and stormy night.

"Nine beds—no more," the landlord said, "Have I to offer you?"

To each of eight a single room, And a bed to serve for two."

A din arose. The troubled host Could only scratch his head; For of those tired men no two Could occupy one bed.

The puzzled host was soon at ease— He had a plan; And so to please his guests devised This most ingenious plan:

THE PEACH MOTH—NEW FLY, ETC. The specimens are very favorable showing for a republican form of government. But the modest £10,000 paid to the American President puts the contrast in a still stronger light, although England, it should be noted, is a model of economy in this matter compared with Germany, Russia and Turkey. Little Sweden, with its population of 4,500,000, has an annual revenue of a little over £4,000,000, allowing its royal family to pocket a yearly sum of £1,250,000. In the most glaring instance of national idleness the world-to-day is permitted to behold. Switzerland, with its Presidential stipend of only £900 (£3,000), shows up beautifully in this list. I will close with a few.

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THE PEACH MOTH.

Mr. Willis, of this country, brought some specimens of peach buds infested by larvae, from the orchard of Mrs. Miller, near the Lake House. One specimen, the larva of *A. rosella*, and the second is somewhat different in appearance, although found in the same mischievous work. It differs from the former in having its head and carapace yellowish white, and the piliferous spots more prominent. In size and color of body, and in habits, it is similar to the larva of *A. rosella*, and is probably a variety of this species.

THE PEACH MOTH.

F. Fesemeyer, St. Helena, Calif. The specimens of peach buds infested by larvae, from the orchard of Mrs. Miller, near the Lake House. One specimen, the larva of *A. rosella*, and the second is somewhat different in appearance, although found in the same mischievous work. It differs from the former in having its head and carapace yellowish white, and the piliferous spots more prominent. In size and color of body, and in habits, it is similar to the larva of *A. rosella*, and is probably a variety of this species.

THE CARPENTER BEE.

F. Fesemeyer, St. Helena, Calif. As I have not found the grape-root borer (*Apion apionides*) in this State, I cannot give you the date at which the perfect insect appears. In the Southern States it is found from June to September. The specimens you send in the excavations of the wood are very interesting. The perfect insect in the excavations, in one of the pieces is a very fine specimen of the carpenter bee (*Xylocopa*), and in all probability the species of *Xylocopa* you send is the same as the specimen you sent me. The perfect insect appears to be the most active worker, and adds greatly to the work of the larva.

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THE CARPENTER BEE.

F. Fesemeyer, St. Helena, Calif.

CLOTH OF GOLD.

At the window the live long day,
And the world held nothing half so fair,
I look'd out the narrow ~~street~~ ^{gate},
As 'twas swept by the autumn blast,
Memory flies to the fast past days,
To the days when I used to lead to him,
As we sat on the sloping upland old,
I read the search for the fleece of gold.
He was my Jason, stately and proud,
The world held nothing half so fair,
My heart was full of love and pride,
To the stately man that was seated there.
He loved me a little, or so he said,
He had bound my heart still more free,
He sat on the fence, and I lay free,
He brought his ashes and clinders to me.

I took the ashes for dust of gold,
The cinders were diamonds in my sight,
I loved as no man had ever loved,
They were pure as a lotus right.
He cheated me just as he had done,
This here of whom my young lips read,
Since then I have known no man,
I turned to the search for the fleece of gold.

My heart's first love so grand and great,
His brave, strong spirit, his soul so high,
Proud, and the world held nothing half so fair,
None else were left to mourn save I.

My mother's alms did also lay dead,
As he sat where my "Jason" did of old,
A fallen man, and none that had lied,
He died with his ashes and clinders to me.

He opened books of mystical rods,
Though each labored with me as my guide,
On such a day as this, when I lay free,
He had come, loved with such tender pride.
He told me tales of grand romances,
As he sat where my "Jason" did of old,
A fallen man, and none that had lied,
He told of the field of cloth of gold.

There, watching the pyramidal rods,
Under the breezes of autumn sway,
Memory waves her magic wand over me,
The world held nothing half so fair,
Dear old heart, until death had laid
Its icy touch on that dear head,
From which the life never could go,
And I, I have never swerved from mine.

I know when the sands of life fly fast,
And my spirit springs from shell of clay,
He will meet and guide me as in the past,
The world held nothing half so fair,
The waves of silver over my brow
Will again gleam golden beneath his hand,
I will love him as I do my love now,
Love him as the sun loves the earth.

—Elizabeth L. Saxon, in Memphis Appeal.

THE STAGE-DRIVER'S WIFE.

Four bay horses dashed in style up to the door of the inn, pulling behind them the gorgeous red stage, which swayed and reeled and rocked in a fashion that made the more nervous passengers wince and shiver.

Hollister threw the reins to the stable boy, and went into the house. He was a bluff, big-fisted fellow—rather rough-looking in his wolf-skin overcoat and broad-visored cap. Nobody ever doubted the kindness of heart under that unpolished exterior, however.

Now, as he tramped through the big hall, on his way to the bar-room, he paused at the sight of a female figure in one dim corner, with her face dropped into both hands, and her whole attitude one of sorrow and despair. The figure was slender and young, clad in a well-worn gray suit, and the hands on which the broad head was bowed were white and delicate.

"I beg your pardon, ma'am. Are you in trouble? Can I be of service to you?"

Then the girl looked up, and Hollister recognized the daughter of a man who had been at the inn for some weeks—a man whom the driver had no hesitation in classing as an adventurer and blackleg.

He had pitted the girl on that night when he had first seen her—when he had brought them out from the city; for she seemed a lady, with her quiet ways and winsome eyes, and not all fitted for a life of Bohemianism, such as her father was leading here.

She turned up, and meeting the expression of honest kindness in Frank Hollister's clear gray eyes, she struggled a moment for self-control, and then burst into tears.

Frank squared his broad shoulders before her in order to screen her from the curious gaze of any who might pass through the hall, and waited in silence.

Presently the girl raised her head once more, looked at him with tear-stained eyes, and said, with quivering lips: "I am in trouble, sir. Yours are the first friendly words I have heard to-day. The figure was slender and young, clad in a well-worn gray suit, and the hands on which the broad head was bowed were white and delicate.

Then the poor little bride went into a dead faint in his husband's arms, and he carried her up stairs with his brown check against her white head.

She had been led beside her, while she went from one deadly swoon into another. At last, in the gray morning, she smiled sadly into her husband's eyes and whispered, "Do not be troubled. I will go away."

"Not if I can help it!" answered Frank, with a grim set of his under lip.

Then all at once he put his face down on the pillow beside her and began to cry like a two-year-old baby.

With her slender hands she stroked the man's big, oily head, and talked to him in a soft, weary way that went straight to his weak heart.

"Father!" she cried, and stepped into the room.

Yes, there he was, haggard and disheveled, with bloodshot eyes and unshaven face. He might have been fine-looking once. There was just the ghost of a debonaire look about him, still despite his wretchedness. An officer guarded him on either side.

"What has he done?" cried Cora with puffed lips.

One in the crowd answered, brutally enough: "Killed a brother gambler twenty miles back. They're taking him through to the city."

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SATURDAY APRIL 19, 1884

SAN FRANCISCO AGENCY.

The office of the Record-Union in San Francisco is at No. 8 New Montgomery street—Palace Hotel, opposite the Grand. The paper can be obtained at all the principal newsstands.

WILLIAM CAMERON,

Special Advertising and Subscription Agent.

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 123 $\frac{1}{2}$ for 120 $\frac{1}{2}$ for 120 $\frac{1}{2}$ for 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; sterling, \$4 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ 90 $\frac{1}{2}$; 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ for 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ 100 for 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; silver bars, 111 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Silver in London, 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; consols, 102 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; 5 per cent. Consols, 102 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.

In San Francisco Mexican dollars are quoted at 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

Mining stocks were again weak in San Francisco yesterday. The Best & Bolger assessment sent the price down to \$1.70, the lowest price in a long time. Gould & Curry sold at \$1.25, which is poor encouragement for those who have just paid an assessment of fifty cents.

Robert Kuekell killed himself at Arcata Humboldt county, Thursday.

Rev. Father Francis J. Sanchez, the oldest priest in the State, died in Santa Barbara Thursday.

Wendell Phillips memorial services were held in Boston yesterday.

Frank Sherman shot and killed his father near Golden Hill, Md., Thursday.

Theodore Hoffner was hanged yesterday at White Plains, N. Y., for the murder of a Jewish peddler.

High water is still causing trouble in Maine and New Hampshire.

It is denied that yellow fever prevails in Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Charles A. Spaulding shot himself five times in New Haven, Conn., Thursday night.

A passenger was robbed on a train near Poplar Bluff, Ark., Thursday, at \$17,500.

A City of Mexico dispatch says the entire country is now tranquil.

Trevolyan, Chief Secretary for Ireland, has been summoned to London by the government.

Chara killed 25 persons in Calcutta last week.

The Pope continues his crusade against secret societies, especially Freemasonry.

A Convention of the Irish National League was held in Kilkenny yesterday.

A French gunboat has been ordered from Hongkong to Canton.

Particulars of the recent fighting in Tonquin are given this morning.

A levee on the San Joaquin river near Lathrop broke yesterday, and it is feared that 12,000 acres of wheat will be destroyed.

A negro who fired a house and burned four children to death has been captured at Gladstones, Ark.

A severe fight with horse thieves took place in Phillips county, Ark., Thursday.

Small pox is spreading at Marshall, Tex.

Sixty fence-cutters have been indicted in Medina county, Tex.

George Leach, the oldest locomotive engineer in the United States, has been found drowned near Indianapolis.

Five carloads of tourists left Philadelphia yesterday on an excursion to Colorado and California.

The Yuba and Feather rivers are seven feet below high water mark, and falling slowly.

The Democratic State Convention of Oregon adjourned sine die at Salem.

John Duncan shot his wife in the street at Chico yesterday, and then blew out his own brains.

A grand pigeon-shooting tournament will take place in Chico, Monday.

The United States Senate yesterday passed the Postoffice appropriation bill.

The Sacramento river at Colusa was nine inches higher than ever before known Wednesday night.

Great excitement prevails in Colorado over gold discoveries in the vicinity of Pike's Peak.

Damaging snow and rock slides are of daily occurrence now in Colorado.

THE MANUSCRIPT THAT IS INTERESTING CHRISTIANS.

Some days ago we referred in these columns to the promulgation of the manuscript "Teachings of the Twelve Apostles," discovered by Bishop Bryennios, and the verity of which, as an original, is probably beyond question. This morning we present the text (translation) in full. Its discovery may be ranked as a prominent literary event of the day; certainly the most important Biblical discovery, and possessing a profound interest for scholars and matured readers, outside of its religious doctrinal character. It is the oldest extant witness to the practices of the Christian Church during the first and second centuries, excepting only the canonical writings.

It would be well for students to clip and preserve the article, as we are assured that it is certain to so impress its genuineness upon the world as to be incorporated into the New Testament division of the Bible. The manuscript dates from an early day of the second century—probably about A. D. 120. It is certainly the document referred to by the earlier Church, cited by Clement of Alexandria in his first Stromia, by Eusebius and Athanasius, and is that unknown manuscript which Bickell and Gibbard have declared must exist.

In 1875 the Bishop published a collection of parchments, secured together, which he found in the Library of the Most Holy Sepulcher in Fanar, of Constantinople. They made up an octavo volume of 120 pages. Between pages 76 and 80 occurred the "Teachings of the Twelve Apostles." The sheepskin was dated A. D. 1056, and signed "Leon, Notary & Sinner." Bryennios set about to test the identity of the manuscript. He deciphered the text and applied all scholarly tests to it. He worked for years, without any flourish of trumpets or promise of performance. He finally arrayed his proofs, marshaled his facts and submitted the panel to a critical world, and the result has been a verdict by theological scholars generally of genuineness.

One secular critic thus enthusiastically exclaims: "The amount of research required to determine the authenticity can hardly be appreciated, except by scholars who have made that sort of study a specialty. It almost ranks with the wonderful triumph of astronomical science in showing speculatively where to look for a planet and when to expect a comet. The achievement reflects great credit upon the scholarship of the Greek Church. That great branch of the Christian communion may well be proud of Bryennios, whose

work receives the approval of all specialists in the line of patristic lore."

The document sheds new light upon subjects of Church government and ritual that have been in dispute. While it is not to be estimated as a sacred book, or as groundwork for a claim of inspiration, it is a commentary and an expository document of doctrines and teachings and customs, intended to light the path of Christian believers. In the very first lines it plants itself upon that massive and unchangeable code of right, the sermon on the mount, and anchors itself in the Decalogue. In the second chapter it sets its seal, by direct condemnation, upon certain infamies that were common among the heathen nations, and are by no means unknown to-day. It advises against certain weaknesses of temper and vanities, superstitions and defects to which men are prone; as hasty anger, contention, foul-mouthedness, mystery-searching, murmuring, avarice, hate, hypocrisy, empty speaking, reviling, the double-tongue, vacillation and boastfulness, and thus sets up a code of peace, modesty, gentleness, thoughtfulness, manliness and right-doing no man can assail.

A CATHOLIC JOURNAL'S DEMAND.

The *Monitor*, the leading journal of the Catholic Church in California, in its issue of the 16th, devotes more than an editorial column to consideration of political abuses. The article is very bitter, and is a pronounced call for immediate reform. It is but rare that this semi-official religious journal raises its voice upon political questions, and its demand for the regeneration of political circles comes, therefore, with unusual force. The *Monitor* is not inaccurate in its indictment.

"Thou shalt judge justly; thou shalt not respect persons in convicting for transgressions."

"Thou shalt not turn away the needy."

"Thou shalt hate every hypocrisy."

"Thou shalt not desire division, but shalt make peace between those who contend."

"Thou shalt judge justly; thou shalt not respect persons in convicting for transgressions."

"Thou shalt not be false, nor empty, but filled with doing."

"Let thine alms sweat in thy hands, until thou knowest to whom thou should give."

It charges, in brief, but more severely than we state it, that politics is ceasing to be an honorable profession; that honesty of conviction is no longer a success; that money is too potent an influence in party; that "whisky is the *Æolus*, or wind-raiser, for the would-be Ulysses of the political world;" that we are raising up a race of unscrupulous politicians without a particle of baptism, it does not take strict concern as some modern churchmen do, and in reference to that assumption of regalia, permits of varied forms, and should lead to the abandonment of such strictness as now not infrequently amounts to cruelty.

It certainly comes to this day as a voice from the early days, declaring a high moral code that the most liberal can accept, and yet that no rigid religionist can be lacking in doctrinal orthodoxy.

Upon the material doctrinal forms and observances of the Church, except as to the Eucharist, baptism, and "Sunday" (not Sabbath) observance, it does not throw much new light, and these will not so much interest the non-believers in Christian doctrine. But to the devout Christian it brings confirmation and strength as to several things deemed essentials—thus baptismal forms are defined, Wednesdays and Fridays appear to be advised for fasting, prayer in its simplest form is directed three times each day, and the Sacrament of the Supper is to be administered on the first day of each week, that is the "Lord's Day," mention of the "Seventh Day" being apparently scrupulously avoided, and the command to assemble for worship relating only to the "first day."

The remedy the *Monitor* discovers is precisely that which must underlie all reform movements in politics—activity on the part of the individual voter. Political action is the first movement in organized government. President choosing, and law making begin in the caucus, council, ward or town meeting. When the citizen, desirous of fair dealing, absents himself from them, he must expect the "antagonism." But hear him: "That which I hold to be the chief business of legislation—an administration of justice such as shall secure to each person, with certainty and without cost, the maintenance of his equitable claims—is a business to which little attention is paid; while attention is absorbed in doing things which I hold should not be done at all." True, very true; and for that reason Mr. Spencer was the fittest of men to have advocated in Parliament the true purpose of legislation. His ideal is a lofty one, but attainable. The people's thought becomes a potter's clay in the hands of truth in time. Such as he are given to aid the people in approaching ideal legislation, notwithstanding that the fruition of his hope cannot be attained in his time.

IDEAL LEGISLATION.

Mr. Herbert Spencer declined to be a candidate for a seat in the Commons. Why? Because he believed his views were so widely divergent from those of party men that he would be forced into continual antagonism with his own constituents. Believing his views to be right and well grounded, Mr. Spencer should therefore have accepted the nomination. If his constituents proved to be so ill-informed of the truth as he represents, it was his duty to avail of the opportunity offered to lead them aright. It does not testify to his courage that he shrank from the "antagonism." But hear him: "That which I hold to be the chief business of legislation—an administration of justice such as shall secure to each person, with certainty and without cost, the maintenance of his equitable claims—is a business to which little attention is paid; while attention is absorbed in doing things which I hold should not be done at all." True, very true; and for that reason Mr. Spencer was the fittest of men to have advocated in Parliament the true purpose of legislation. His ideal is a lofty one, but attainable. The people's thought becomes a potter's clay in the hands of truth in time. Such as he are given to aid the people in approaching ideal legislation, notwithstanding that the fruition of his hope cannot be attained in his time.

INTERESTING COMPARISONS.

The recent wheat declination is capable of being easily traced to its causes. In the first place it is not nearly so astonishing as has been supposed. We have had other ebb tides in prices, and along the whole line, for many years, the general tendency has been downward. More of this food product than there is consumption at home, constitutes our surplus and is our stock in trade for foreign supply. The demand for this is, of course, greater when there is less production abroad. But if foreign production results in a surplus, no matter whether our own surplus is large or small, there must be decline in prices. Such declines, then, result either from too great a surplus here and too great a surplus abroad occurring conjoinly, or when there is a large surplus abroad alone, with adequate supply for consumption here. All declines in prices are aided by speculators.

In this case the growth of 1883 fell off with us, and the speculator bought for a rise. Being at last forced to dispose of his investment, as he saw that a rise was not to come prior to the involvement to result from the entry of the new crop, the market was suddenly, and at a wholly unexpected time, flooded with wheat. Men lower their prices on what they have to sell when they are forced to conclude that it is better to dispose of goods than retain them at heavy cost for their keeping, and wheat surplus always represents cost for the price the money locked up in it, and in the outgo for insurance, etc. Prices must always be measured upon the buying plane, not the asking. When, therefore, wheat went suddenly down to 77 cents, cash, the other day, it was to be expected that something of a panic would result. The decline represented alike the declination of the foreign price, and that represented the measure of the need for the food in Europe. As a consequence, there was no demand, even at abnormal prices, for our wheat on the part of the foreign buyer. So closely related are the factors of production abroad to our own that a fluctuation in price there must be reflected here, and felt seriously, because all the transactions are large and the margins narrow, and hence the elasticity of the food market is very limited. As the market now stand there is not demand for our products equal to the surplus of production, if we except only meats. The continuance of a political and social body, has practically done nothing in that way. All that has been set foot and accomplished upon the price asked being maintained; that is to say, any surplus of any product will find a market if the buyer's prices are accepted, and the buyers will command the market so long as they are in command of a surplus at home, as at present. Of course this means the possibility of great loss to some one, but not permanently to the pro-

ducer. He can "get from under" by changing his products and bidding for a new market with a stronger demand. As the liability of wheat declines the fluctuations increase—and they will do so where the disproportion between the need for food and the supply of it narrows—the disposition will be to vary our growth, and thus necessity will second the advice that has been so long given by agricultural writers. With the enlargement of the wheat-growing area on both sides of the Atlantic, in parts of Asia and the probable projection of India into the problem, the probabilities of high tides in wheat prices are exposed to greater liability of decrease and infrequency. We may conclude, therefore, that wheat may never wholly rebound to the higher prices; that it may not, after each great decline, recover the plane of the average maximum of the period from which declination dates. Wheat-growing, in short, is to be engaged in with greater discretion, and attention is to be given more than ever before to other agricultural products.

RIDICULE OF THE MILITIA.

The recent riots in Cincinnati and the appeal of the Governor to the citizen soldiers of the State, and the quick and brave response, have drawn attention anew to this arm of the country's service. Generally the usefulness of the National Guardsmen in that emergency has been sincerely acknowledged. But there have been bitter anomalies hurled at the militia because rioters were killed, while the fact that the soldiers lost officers and men has been practically ignored. The citizen soldiers have, to a greater or less extent, been made the butt of ridicule, and this occasions the *Oakland*. *Visiter* to say that such ridicule and abuse heaped upon the militia by the press is outrageous. Blamed if they do fire, ridiculed if they do not, it is a wonder that the members will have anything to do with the department. Their service is voluntary, and is attended with not only expense of time, but money. The militia is the only semblance of a war footing the country can show. It should be treated with respect. This business of laughing down everything is a too conspicuous trait of American character. The protest of our contemporaries is timely and none too incisive. Wisdom should encourage the National Guardsmen. They are not hirelings; they serve because they respect and honor the uniform of their country, revere her institutions and are attached to her principles. So much of vanity and self-glorying as may enter into militia composition is too insignificant to be mentioned. Certainly these men do not devote their leisure and their means, sacrifice business and home, and serve the State on call for any ignoble purpose. They constitute the kernel of whatever military protection we have in the State. They are drawn from the body of the people, recruited from the youth of the land, are of us and among us. Instead of being objects for assault, they should receive cordial encouragement to make the militia system of the country one of the proudest and best arms of free government. The father of our liberties did not tire of iterating that in a well disciplined militia resides the safety of the Republic; but in these days it has been deemed shrewd by wits, and not undignified by legislators to sneer at holiday soldiers. The truth is, that "holiday soldiers" have uniformly proven in all great emergencies the one mainstay of law and authority, and have proved themselves not only good citizens, but our best defenders, brave and discreet, the friends of peace and the conservators of order.

IDEAL LEGISLATION.

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MASSACHUSETTS' PROTEST.

The Massachusetts Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity say that there is evidently a systematic effort on the part of the British Government to transport paupers from the west of Ireland to the United States, and condemns the practice and asks the Government to check it. How now, Massachusetts? What of your old-time doctrine that anybody and everybody—men of all manners and conditions—have the inalienable right to flock into this house of refuge? How is it that you now cap your heads with approval when your officials declare that this country should not be made a dumping ground by the British Government? As we remember, not long ago the people of Massachusetts were more than bitter in denouncing California for her protest against the dumping process by China. There is no difference between the two cases, in either principle or effect.

THE CHINA CONSPIRACY.

The *Reno Gazette* says it is due to the recent unwise legislative assault that northern California is to be deprived of the immediate benefits of railway transportation, and that "just as the people of northern California and southern California were felicitating themselves on the early completion of a railroad that would unite two great and sympathetic States in future bonds of interest and brotherhood, and permit the great valleys of the Sacramento and Willamette rivers, in opening up, to shake hands, the order comes to stop work."

THE PETALUMA ARGUS.

The *Petaluma Argus* has this to say after a lengthy consideration of the subject: "The broad assumption of the

DAILY RECORD-UNION

SATURDAY APRIL 19, 1884

THE WEATHER REPORT

UNITED STATES SIGNAL OFFICE,
SACRAMENTO, APRIL 19, 1884.

Place observation.	Barometer.	Therm.	Wind direction.	Rain & hours.	Weather.
Tatooch.	30.14	48.42	SW. 19.	Clear	
Olympia.	30.08	47.56	SW. 19.	Clear	
Portola.	30.04	47.56	SW. 19.	Clear	
Colusa.	30.07	48.42	N. W. 19.	Clear	
Redding.	30.00	49.50	N. W. 7.	Cloudy	
Sacramento.	30.06	48.42	S. 12.	Clear	
S. Fran.	30.13	48.42	S. 9.	Clear	
L. Angels.	30.11	48.42	S. 11.	Clear	
S. D.	30.11	48.42	S. 11.	Clear	

Maximum temperature, 70°; minimum, 47.0. River at H. A. M., 23.4; a rise of 7 inches in 24 hours.

JAMES A. BARWICK,
Sergeant, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

ADVERTISEMENT MENTION.

Metropolitan Theater—Minstrels, afternoon and evening. Sacramento Tirol—Afternoon and evening. British picnic and games, May 26th. Ball at Union Hotel, next Saturday. Merchant Lodge—A. M., 10 a. m., evening. Merchants, agents and patent-right men. Dr. J. S. Cook lectures to morrow night.

Auction Sale.

By Bell & Co.—Eighth and K streets, this evening.

Business Advertisements.

Mechanics' Store—A practical test. Woodworking Machinery—Fatten & Bowen. Price of the Bazaar, Printed Union. The Standard Carriage Works—H. B. Arnold. For Sale—A. C. G. on K street. For Sale—Finely improved farm. For sale—Farm of 1,400 acres. Books—A. C. G. on K street. Wanted—Young ladies, Mechanics' Store. Wanted—Young men, Mechanics' Store. To whom it may concern. 611 K street. Pine parlor set for sale cheap. Notice to creditors—General Kellogg's estate.

IMPROVED FACILITIES.

By reason of the change of time of trains, which took effect on Wednesday, the Record-Union will henceforth be delivered over two hours earlier at all points between Sacramento and San Francisco, by way of Suisun and Benicia, and several hours before the morning papers from the Bay. Also at Woodland and Galt our patrons will receive the Record-Union three hours earlier than heretofore.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARY.—A Republican primary election for the choice of delegates to the County Convention which meets next Wednesday, at 11 a. m., will be held in this city to-day, between the hours of 2 and 7 p. m. The polling places will be as follows: First Ward (24 delegates)—Polling place, 218 J street. Inspector, W. A. Anderson; Judges, I. S. Brown, J. F. Dremann. Second Ward (17 delegates)—Polling place, southwest corner Fourth and K streets. Inspector, W. B. Burtis; Judges, N. L. Drew, Joseph Wiseman. Third Ward (27 delegates)—Polling place, northeast corner Fourth and H streets. Inspector, James McCleary; Judges, P. E. Price, Hiram Cook. Fourth Ward (27 delegates)—Polling place, southwester corner Tenth and K streets. Inspector, Frank Lenoir; Judges, George Murray, George B. Blue. All the delegates to the past political differences, who are in favor of developing and dignifying American labor, protecting and extending home industries, giving free popular education to the masses of the people, securing free suffrage and an honest counting of ballots, effectively protecting all the rights of the people of our common country, and who desire to promote friendly feelings and permanent harmony throughout the land by maintaining a national government pledged to these objects and principles, and will pledge themselves to support the ticket to be nominated at the primary election convention called to meet June 3, 1884, are entitled to cast their votes for delegates to the County Convention at such primary.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—At Dixon early yesterday morning, Carl Weizelbach, a brakeman on freight train No. 9, coming up, met with an accident. To make way for the express train bound for San Francisco, the freight went upon the side track at Dixon. The conductor, noticing a box car standing on the siding between his train and the link switch, stopped the main track, then, Weizelbach, to uncouple the engine from the train and have it push the box car beyond the switch, out of the way. He did so, and as the engine was returning to the train, concluded to ride back, and stepped upon the brakebeam of the tender, but his foot slipped and he fell, hitting the wheels, which crushed one leg and his other foot. He was brought to the city and taken to the Railroad Hospital, where the wounded leg was amputated, but he only survived until about 10:30 a. m. He had no relatives on the Coast, but desired that information of his death be sent to T. C. Collof, of the Albany (N. Y.) Times.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—Last Wednesday, John Nelmes, a farmer, was crossing Deer creek near its junction with the Mokelumne, in the vicinity of D. H. Cantrell's ranch, in company with three other men, when the boat struck a snag and capsized. Mr. Nelmes fell into the water near a whirlpool, into which he was carried and quickly disappeared. The other men succeeded in saving a little boat, from which they were rescued some hours later. The whirlpool into which Mr. Nelmes was carried was so strong that a cordwood stick thrown into it disappeared fully thirty feet from it. Deceased leaves a wife and family. His body has not yet been recovered.

WHY HE DID NOT TAKE IT.—It had been generally understood that A. S. Woods, the new Clerk of the Water Works, intended to appoint J. B. Pierpont as his deputy, and such was the case; but, after Mr. Pierpont had prepared his bond, he had a relapse of the illness from which he had been suffering for some time, and, believing that he would not soon be strong enough to attend the laborious duties of the position, he consented not to nominate them, and notified Mr. Woods that he would have to decline the appointment. Mr. Woods thereupon selected M. H. Sheehan as his deputy.

ACTION SALE.—Bell & Co. will sell at their salesroom, Eighth and K streets, at 10 a. m., to-day, the entire stock of the Queen Ann Cottage Saloon, consisting in part of elegant steel engravings, card-tables, bar-mirror, Brussels carpets and rugs, damask curtains and cornices, rope matting, can-seat chairs, glassware and fixtures, generally. The same firm will also sell, this evening, at 7:30, nine choice oil paintings, ten steel engravings and a number of water colors and panel pictures.

POLICE COURT.—The calendar was very light yesterday, there being but two cases to be heard. Joseph Myers was tried and found guilty of being a common drunkard, and sentenced to thirty days in the county jail. John King, who was accused of the peace was tried and remitted in his being found guilty. He will receive sentence this morning.

METROPOLITAN THEATER.—The new program presented by the Standard Minstrels was more amusing, if anything, than those that preceded it, and kept the audience in excellent humor. A matinee will be given this afternoon. This and to-morrow evenings will close the company's engagement here.

CHILD'S "Garland" shade hat, drooping shape, in colors, 23 cents; misses' colored perfume sailor, 50 cents; ladies' shade hat, "Mountain Queen," mixed braid, fancy edge, 75 cents. Millinery Department, Red House.

MEN'S and boys' straw and leghorn hats, in large variety, now in at Red House. *

THE CITY'S FUNDS.

Twenty-first Annual Report of the Board of Trustees.

The following is the twenty-first annual report of the Board of Trustees of the city of Sacramento showing the receipts and disbursements of the various funds for the fiscal year ending on the first Monday in April, 1884:

SINKING AND INTEREST FUND.

Cash on hand April 1, 1884. \$11,904.59
Fifteen days' interest on the general tax, licenses, water rates, Police Court fines and harbor dues. 59,691.51

Total amount in fund April 1, 1884. \$17,596.10

GENERAL FUND.

Cash in fund April 1, 1883. \$2,205.30
From taxes, 1882. 138.08

Total. 2,343.38

Disbursements.

Salaries. \$1,920.00
Paid on principal of loan 999.99
Postage 300.00
Cataloguing library 602.63
Periodicals 45.74
Furnishing 91.19
Book binding 326.65
Furnishing 147.75
Fuel 38.50
Gas 242.40
Oil 18.65
Printing 47.80
Ice 40.28
Stationery 23.05

Balance in fund April 1, 1884. \$294.14

SEWER FUND.

Cash in fund April 1, 1883. \$101.62
From taxes, 1882. 108.08

Total. 209.70

Disbursements.

Salaries. \$10.84
From sale of dog tags. 671.02

Total. \$681.86

DOG FUND.

Cash in fund April 1, 1883. \$10.84
From sale of dog tags. 671.02

Total. \$681.86

Disbursements.

Salaries. \$968.50
Balance in fund April 1, 1884. \$13.36

SPECIAL STREET FUND.

Amount in fund April 1, 1883. \$13.20
From street assessments. 13,515.22

Total. \$13,528.42

Disbursements.

Paving streets. \$7,235.03
Grading streets. 5,924.96
Surveying and advertising. 979.20

Balance in fund April 1, 1884. \$12,135.49

RECAPITULATION.

Amount in Treasury April 1, 1883. \$107,701.91
Total receipts. 417,173.44

Total disbursements. 335,816.75

Balance in Treasury April 1, 1884. \$294,558.65

JOHN Q. BROWN,
President Board of Trustees.
E. H. MCKEE, Clerk.

CHARLEY SING'S CASE.—Yesterday in Department One of the Superior Court, during the trial of Charley Sing for murder, the District Attorney sought to present before the jury evidence which the defense objected to, and the Court sustained the objection. The Attorney disputed the matter, and finally, when instructed that the evidence would not be heard, declared that he would not go on with the case. The Court, after further remarks on each side, directed him to proceed with the trial, and, as he did not do so, the defense moved that he be entered against him for contempt of his language and failure to obey the order given. The other attorneys for the defense, Messrs. Edgerton and Clark, not being present, the District Attorney moved that an attachment be issued for them, and his wife, who was present, was directed to appear in court the next day. The defense then took a recess for half an hour, during which the absent attorneys had not been served upon them, it was, when the Court reconvened, withdrawn. The District Attorney, however, had not given up his case, and left the courtroom with his papers and left, returned not long afterwards, and the case went on smoothly. At this were several witnesses in waiting at 4 p. m., to be examined in rebuttal, it is probable that a good portion of to-day's session will be occupied taking testimony, and the trial may not commence before Monday morning. It is reported that the defense are willing to submit the case without a trial.

The Governor has appointed the following Notaries Public: P. Jones, of Martinez; G. C. Green, of Sacramento City; A. C. G. Cook, of Lodi; A. C. G. on K street, for San Francisco; by yesterday afternoon's train were members of the Assembly, attaches and parties who have been looking on at the session of the Legislature.

A ball will be given by J. E. Oldfield and Mrs. E. M. Simon at the Union House (eight miles below the city, on the lower Stockton road) next Saturday evening, to benefit the Fourth Ward. Charles Van Heusen has assumed control and will entertain his friends largely on K street at 9:30 p. m. by J. K. Van Heusen & Son.

Many Sacramentoans who take an interest in sports of the turf went down to San Francisco yesterday, to be present to-day at the closing races of the Blood-Horse Association's meeting.

William Laukoffer, ex-Superintendent of the City Cemetery, yesterday paid into the city treasury the sum of \$107,25 which had been given to the city by him for the benefit of the city.

About a third of the passengers for San Francisco by yesterday afternoon's train were members of the Assembly, attaches and parties who have been looking on at the session of the Legislature.

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Entries for the running dash of eighteens of a mile at the spring meeting of the Capital Turf Club close next Monday. This race was substituted for the half-mile dash for two-year-olds, which failed to dash.

Three arrests were made yesterday—Jas. Lynch and Mike McCool, by Chief Jackson and other officers, for vagrancy; C. Lavini, by detective Briswell, for disturbing the peace. Matilda Miller, by the same officer, for vagrancy.

There is talk of introducing a bill before the next Legislature for the licensing of boats fishing on the Sacramento, with a view of giving the authorities better opportunity to protect salmon when the fish are out of season.

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At Agricultural Park to-morrow morning, the club will have its first shoot of the season at Agricultural Park to-morrow morning. The club recently elected the following officers: President, Rudolph Pedler; Vice-President, Frank Martin; Treasurer, Chas. Florh; Secretary, E. H. McFadden; Captain, Horace Greenwood.

Constance Jones, the Fish Commissioners' officer, has been appointed a Deputy Assessor for Solano county, and will pay attention to the assessing of fishing boats, nests, etc., of those operating within the limits of the county. She has returned home, and appears to have been favorably impressed with the style of construction of the Fresno building.

The Pacific Sportsmen's Club will have its first shoot of the season at Agricultural Park to-morrow morning. The club recently elected the following officers: President, Rudolph Pedler; Vice-President, Frank Martin; Treasurer, Chas. Florh; Secretary, E. H. McFadden; Captain, Horace Greenwood.

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SAN FRANCISCO LETTER.

A VISIT TO THE HOME OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD.

Its Inmates—Consecrated Penitents—Incurable Insanity and Female Repulsiveness.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16, 1884.

It is a point for pessimists that an unchristian name, or one unpleasant in its suggestion, if once given to a place or thing, whether it is the proper designation or not, always sticks, often goes near to obliterating the right name and occasionally obscures legitimate activities. A case in illustration is the persistency with which the Home of the Good Shepherd is called the Magdalen Asylum. No doubt the fallen ones are objects of interest, and no doubt their rescue and protection are among the noblest endeavors, but my visit to the so-called Magdalen Asylum showed so many different kinds of miseries sheltered and alleviated under this roof that the name seems at once too narrow and too harsh. The Home of the Good Shepherd is on Potrero Avenue, at the end of Twenty-second street. The grounds are adjoining those of the City and County Hospital. It is the dwelling of the girls under sentence of the Court to a term in the Industrial School. Formerly boys and girls were both received at the Industrial School building, on the San Jose road, and the arrangement was manifestly bad. The Sisters of Mercy came forward with an offer to receive the girls at their Home, to which a special room was added, and the female candidates for the Industrial School, towards the maintenance of each of whom the city pays \$15 a month, which has been duly contrasted with the \$32 found necessary per month for each boy at the Industrial School.

VARIOUS CLASSES OF INMATES.

There is a department at the Home for the Magdalens as they are called, but these have a certain part of the building allotted to them, and the Industrial School children never meet them. The doors opening from one corridor down which the Sister accompanied me led into a room occupied by inmates—women—many of them wives of good position, whose friends have intrusted them for a while to the care of the Sisters, in the hope that seduction and kind watchfulness will cure them of their unhappy propensities. Looking down from the covered veranda where the inmates take exercise or readily saw three or four dark matrons, female figures sitting on the benches of the boarded play-ground. These the Sister told me were the insane patients at the Home, yet they could hardly be called patients, for that word implies an idea of treatment and hope for recovery, while these poor creatures are past all hope of recovery, and beyond the reach of treatment; they are pensioners of the Home, which with the Sisters, the children and each other, but a part of the

FANTASTIC REALM OF MADNESS.

One old insane woman, "Old Sarah," as they call her, has the mania that she has always fresh flowers under her arm or in her gathered upon her, into which she asks you to look and admire the freshness of the bouquets. The sisters humor her by asking after the children of her brain, "Barney" and "Peter the Banker" are two of whom she is always ready to talk, my cicerone told me. Another of old Sarah's settled delusions is that all the girls in the place are boys, and she often proposes the most stringent measures for keeping them in order. As the work-room doors are always kept locked, the inmates are not easily seen by strategy when the door is opened by one of the Sisters, and this exclusion vexes her extremely, though she is a hindrance to the girls at their work. The dormitories are arranged so that a Sister's room intervenes between every two, and a sliding panel is in every dormitory door so that all that goes on can be overlooked. In the corner of each dormitory was a bed, divided from the rest by white curtains run on rods. This, the sister told me, was occupied by one of

THE CONSECRATED PENITENTS.

A pathetically interesting sisterhood formed of three among the Magdalens who fear that a return to the world after their sojourn in the Home would only mean a return to the old temptations, and who therefore consecrate themselves to live always in the Home. There is a novitiate of nine years, requiring which certainly secures a place for the most virtuous girls to make up their ranks. During this probation they are called aspirants. I saw some of them in their uniform, a plimband head-dress and black ribbon badge across the breast. The consecrated penitents—those who have completed their novitiate and taken the vows—are habited entirely in black; even the close black head is unrelieved by a single touch of white. For all the severity of their dress, it is literally true that only among these penitents is any approach to beauty to be seen, and among them there is a good deal of it. The exterior firmness, a sense of fitness and resignation are written upon many of their faces, while they are quite capable of laughing and talking as gaily as possible with the girls whom they help and direct at their work. There was some very fine work being done in this work-room. Some blue silk scarfs were being embroidered in gold for a society with the names of its officers. The material used was like a long flexible gold bangle, which the worker drew directly into place upon an already outlined groundwork of spangles. Almost all the prominent Catholic ladies of the city send line needles to the Home to be done, so the Sisters are known to teach their charges the highest proficiency in that kind of accomplishment. I am

SPECIMENS OF THE GIRLS' SKILL.

In the hall and waiting rooms, one a picture of Mary Magdalene, with the cross and the needle, the rest of the picture being painted; another, Washington in his study at Mount Vernon, made in the old fashion of "filling-in" was a large, elaborate piece of tapestry. The endless putting in and out of the needle seems the only answer we found to the query, "What shall we do with them?" It seems very dreary. The girls in the elder class of the Industrial School departments are mostly so big and robust that it seems as if they needed a heavier kind of work to tire their strong and indomitable muscles healthfully. I spoke to several in grace in the faces of the consecrated penitents, in those of the unconsecrated impenitents, so to speak, there are distinctly none. Their features are coarse and hard, their expression more sly and ill-tempered than sensual, and they are genuine California products in the vigorous expansion of their large-boned frames. The Sister said she was often asked if she were not afraid of violence from these lawless girls, but averred that she never felt a moment's apprehension about them, and spoke with simple faith about the good influence that first experience of cleanliness and method and self-respect must necessarily exert over them. A practical

PART OF THEIR EDUCATION.

I saw in the school-room, a carefully written set of phases to be avoided, the "ain't" and double negatives, and other common solecisms, and the phrases that common people use. I had a good deal about the fondly-cherished bonds of the Industrial School girls and Magdalens, but I saw many of the inmates with long braids hanging on their shoulders, though

often enough, the Sister said, motives of health and cleanliness compel the cutting of the hair. If there is a poetry of vice it is not here. Dirty, idle, early wise in ill-doing, intellects small, instincts immense, vicious by birth and by training, impatience of restraint, sly and cowardly, persevering and consistent only in evil—a mass of humanity with these apposite characteristics might well give the gentle Sister, experienced repulsive enough to shock any but enthusiasts for humanity's welfare.

PHILIP SHIRLEY.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

[REPORTED FOR THE SACRAMENTO RECORD-UNION.]

General Merchandise.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17, 1884.

BAGS AND BAGGAGE. The latest in the past week is a arrival of 3,000 cts. When bags first came, most of which are presumed to have been and are still in the hands of the importers of the State of California, at his office, corner of El Dorado and Main street, stockton, up to 10 o'clock A. M., on the

17th instant.

General Merchandise.

SEALLED PROPOSALS

FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE

State Insane Asylum.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, entitled "An Act concerning the Insane Asylum of the State of California," approved April 4, 1870, and of the existing law governing said institution,

Will be received by L. M. DURKIN, Secretary of the Board of Directors of the Insane Asylum of the State of California, at his office, corner of El Dorado and Main street, stockton, up to 10 o'clock A. M., on the

17th instant.

General Merchandise.

SEALLED PROPOSALS

FOR PURCHASING THE FOLLOWING SUPPLIES TO SAY ASYLUM FOR THE TERM OF SIX MONTHS, COMMENCING JUNE 1, 1884, AND ENDING NOVEMBER 1, 1884.

General Merchandise.

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